

Alumina and its salts. A. N. Kuznetsov and E. I. Zhukovskii. Russ. 290, July 21, 1916. Al silicates, clay or corundum contg. admixts. of SiO_2 are reduced in an elec. furnace. So that all the SiO_2 of the material will be converted into $Si-F_4$, the compd. sufficient for the formation of the aluminates are added to the charge. The fluoaluminates obtained are decomposed with H_2O , acids or alkali sulfates or carbonates.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																									
117 AND 118 LETTER																										119 AND 120 LETTER																									
AUTHOR INDEX																										TITLE INDEX																									
<p><i>R</i></p> <p>Kuznetsov, A. N., and Zhukovskii, K. I. ALUMINA AND ITS SALTS. U.S.S.R. Pat. 280, July 21, 1915. Al silicates, clay, or corundum containing admixtures of SiO_2 are reduced in an electric furnace. To convert all the SiO_2 of the material into Si or Fe, Ba compounds sufficient for the formation of Ba aluminates are added to the charge. The Ba aluminates obtained are decomposed with H_2O, acids, or alkali sulfates or carbonates.</p>																																																			
121 AND 122 LETTER																										123 AND 124 LETTER																									
125 AND 126 LETTER																										127 AND 128 LETTER																									

CA

Equipment for cooling the interelectrode space in elec-
trolytic cells and arc furnaces. N. I. Zhukovskii. Russ.
51,680, Aug. 31, 1937. Construction Methods.

4

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Electric heating of glass in the Pourbaix channel. 12.
M. ASHINAZOV, V. ZHUKOVSKIY, and M. G. BERNARDINO.
Steklo i Keram., 6:13 (1959). Electric heating was
undertaken to combat streaks and devitrification. The
electrodes (3-in. steel tubes) were immersed to a depth of
20 cm. It was possible to attain complete homogeneity of the
melt under the electrode, with a total rise in temperature
in this zone of 30°. Temperature distribution along the
depth of the melt in the preheating chamber was consider-
ably improved. Temperature difference between the
surface and a depth of 55 cm. was reduced from 160°
(original temperature) to 110°C. Equalization of tem-
perature was caused by a 15° to 20° drop in the upper
levels and a 30° to 40° rise at a depth of 30 to 55 cm. At a
depth of 55 cm., the temperature rose from 900° to 1030°,
thus eliminating the possibility of crystallization. De-
vitrification was completely eliminated, and streaks were
considerably reduced. Temperature curves and a sche-
matic diagram of the electrical system are given.

B.Z.K.

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIANTS	
1	2	3	4
C		11 - (1) - 49	
<p>Electric heating of glass in the Fourcault channel. G. M. AMMINAZI, E. V. ZHUKOVSKI, AND M. G. STEPANENKO. <i>Szhlo i Keram.</i>, 6 [3] 3-9 (1949).—Electric heating was undertaken to combat streaks and devitrification. The electrodes (3-in. steel tubes) were immersed to a depth of 20 cm. It was possible to attain complete leothermy of the melt under the debittance, with a total rise in temperature in this zone of 30°. Temperature distribution along the depth of the melt in the preheating chambers was considerably improved. Temperature difference between the surface and a depth of 55 cm. was reduced from 100° (original temperature) to 110°C. Equalization of temperature was caused by a 15° to 20° drop in the upper levels and a 30° to 40° rise at a depth of 30 to 55 cm. At a depth of 55 cm., the temperature rose from 990° to 1030°, thus eliminating the possibility of crystallization. Devitrification was completely eliminated, and streaks were considerably reduced. Temperature curves and a schematic diagram of the electrical system are given.</p> <p>H.Z.K.</p>			
A 30-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM STRIP		FROM STRIP	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

CA

Electric heating of glass in the Furmanit channel. In: M. Ashkinazi, B. V. Zhukovskiy, and M. G. Stepanenko. *Sobremennyye i budushyye*, 6, No. 3, 3-8 (1949).--Elec. heating was undertaken to combat streakiness and devitrification. The electrodes (3-in. steel tubes) were immersed to a depth of 20 cm. It was possible to attain complete isothermy of the melt under the debiteuse, with a total rise in temp. in this zone by 30°. Temp. distribution along depth of the melt in the preheating chambers was considerably improved. Difference between surface and depth of 55 cm. was reduced from 180° (original temp.) to 110°. Temp. was equalized by a 15-20° drop in upper levels and a 20-40° rise at a depth of 30-55 cm. At a depth of 55 cm. the temp. rose from 990 to 1030°; this eliminates the possibility of crystals. Devitrification was completely eliminated and streakiness was considerably reduced.

B. Z. Kamich

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH

ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.; KOREKOVITSEV, N.P., inzh.; UKRAINCEIK, M.M., inzh., red.

[Precast monolithic reinforced concrete shells in the form hyperbolic paraboloids for roofs of industrial buildings; practices of the Krasnoyarsk Economic Council and the State Design and Planning Institute of the Leningrad State Design and Planning Institute] Sborno-monolitnye zhelezobetonnye obolochki v vide giperbolicheskikh paraboloidov dlia pokrytii promyshlennykh zdani; opyt Krasnoyarskogo sovnarkhoza i GPI "Leninpromstroiproekt." Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 33 p.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Rukovoditel' spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta "Lenpromstroyproekt" (for Zhukovskiy). 3. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Krasnoyarsk-shakhtostroy", g. Chernogorsk (for Korekovtsev).

KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.

Analysis of the types of composite reinforced concrete
shell roofs for industrial buildings. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. 9
no.11:485-489 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.; KULAGIN, A.A.

Partly precast and partly cast-in-place reinforced concrete
shells with two-way curvature made of large slabs. Prom. stroi.
40 no.12:9-12 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy
-institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Roofs, Shell)

ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.

Large reinforced concrete slabs in the shape of curved rectangles
for shell roofs. Bet.1 shel.-bet. 8 no.4:170-174 Ap 162.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Precast concrete) (Roofs, Shell)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.

Frozen potentialities. Grazhd.av. 17 no.4:22-23 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik Kuybyshevskikh lineyno-ekspluatatsionnykh i
remontnykh masterkikh.
(Kuibyshev—Airports—Maintenance and repair)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.M.

Spawning migrations and spawning grounds of the Don vinba (*Vimba vinba natio carinata*). Vop. ikht. no.9:78-90 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

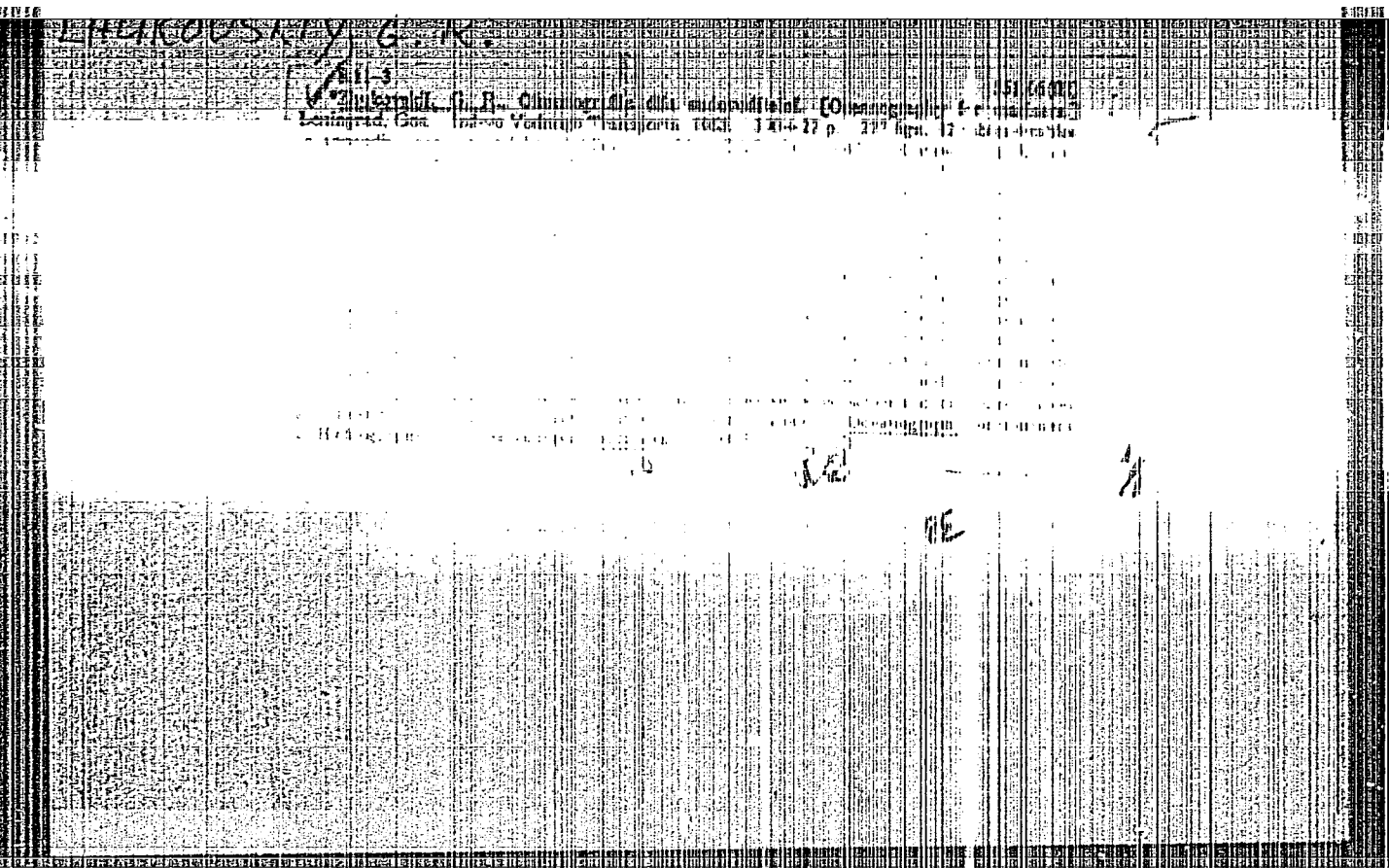
1. Rostovskoye-na-Donu otделение Gidroribproyekt. (Don River—Carp)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G P

OKEANOGRAFIYA DLYA SUDOVODITELEY (OCEANOGRAPHY FOR SHIP'S PILOTS) Leningrad,
VODTRANSIZDAT, 1953.

390 P. ILLUS., CHARTS, DIAGRS., TABLES

SO: N/5
623.5
.Z6



ZHUKOVSKII, J. R.

Oceanography for ship navigators; textbo k Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo
transporta, 1953. 390 p. maps. (54-38853)

GC11.247

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

"Oceanography" (Okeanografiya), 1953

XXVIII - 5

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 493 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF633477

Author: ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

Full Title: OCEANOGRAPHY FOR NAVIGATORS

Transliterated Title: Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Water Transportation

Date: 1953

No. pp.: 412

No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff: Kand. of Geogr. Sciences V. E. Ol'khovskiy (wrote sections on ocean currents) and Kand. of Geogr. Sciences V. V. Dremlyug (wrote sections on the dynamic theory of tides).

PURPOSE: The book is adopted by the navigation departments of higher nautical schools as a textbook and is recommended by the Ministry of the Maritime and River Fleet.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: After a history of Russian expeditions and discoveries starting with the exploits of the Slavs in the VI century and brought up to the arctic expeditions of recent years, the author covers the statics and dynamics of oceanography in 11 chapters at a rather elementary level. In plan, the book follows the usual presentation of the subject in a generalized form. The statical part includes:

Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

AID 493 - I

depths, bottom soil, composition of ocean water, salinity, temperatures, density, compressibility, acoustics, optics, ice. The dynamical part covers: waves (trochoidal theory), sea level, tides, currents. The book has 227 figures, 82 tables and many photoprints and charts, and provides much practical information on the use of oceanographic instruments, on the methods of making and recording observations and on the use of the tables. The mathematical references are few and elementary.

No. of References: Total number - 37, of which 36 are Russian and 1 translated from the English, from 1933 to 1951.

Facilities: None

2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G-R.

AID 493 - I

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Call No.: AF633477

BOOK

Author: ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

Full Title: OCEANOGRAPHY FOR NAVIGATORS

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PUBLISHING DATA

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1/2

Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

AID 493 - I

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No. of References: Total number - 37, of which 36 are Russian and 1 translated from the English, from 1933 to 1951.

Facilities: None

2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.R.

[Oceanography for ship handlers] Okeanografiia dlia sudovoditelei.
Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1953. 390 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Ocean)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.R.

Okeanografiia dlia sudovoditelei.
(Oceanography for navigators). Ucheb. posobie dlia
sudovoditel'skikh fak. vyssh. morekhodnykh uchi-
lishch. Leningrad, Vodtransizdat, 1953. 412 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

SOV/137-58-10-20381

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10 p4 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zhukovskiy, G. V., Shchugol', L. S.

TITLE: Ore-dressing Flowsheet at the Lebyazh'ye Deposit (Tekhnologiya obogashcheniya rud Lebyazhinskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N. -i. i proyekt. in-ta "Uralsmekhanobr", 1957, Nr 1, pp 71-82

ABSTRACT: A description of processing procedures and indices for dressing ore at the Lebyazh'ye-deposit plant by magnetic separation and sintering is presented. A method to be used to extract apatite concentrate from the ore is noted.

M. M.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Minerals--Separation

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-11-21866

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhukovskiy, G. V.

TITLE: The Technology of Dressing the Complex Ores of the Techa Deposit
(Tekhnologiya obogashcheniya kompleksnykh rud Techenskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n. -i. i proyekt. in-ta "Uralsmekhanobr", 1957, Nr 1, pp 83-97

ABSTRACT: A description is provided of the results of investigation of 4 bulk samples from the Techa Fe-ore deposit. The investigation was run with dry and wet magnetic separation of classified (to 50-25, 25-12, and 12-0 mm classes) and unclassified material. Dry magnetic separation of unclassified ore yields waste tailings, in terms of Fe, with a considerable amount of pyrite and Co fixed thereto. With wet magnetic separation the recovery of Fe in the concentrate rises as particle size diminishes; prewashing yields a concentrate of higher quality. When ground to 0.2 mm undersize, the Fe content of washed ore is 61.6%, with 65.79% recovery in the concentrate. Recovery of Co and S in the tailings also rises with reduction in the size of the ore being separated. The most profitable version of treatment with

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-11-21866

The Technology of Dressing the Complex Ores of the Techa Deposit

recovery of Fe and Co is that based on comminution of the ore to 0.2 mm undersize. Large-scale laboratory tests of flotation yielded a pyrite concentrate of 1.29% of the entire ore. According to the industrial-engineering calculations of the Ural-mekhanobr Institute, the production of pyrite concentrates is profitable when 1.2% of the total ore can be obtained as concentrate.

E. V.

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Experimental study of radial overflows in turbine stages.
Teploenergetika 11 no. 1:53-56 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V.; METSKHVARISHVILI, I.N.

Technological characteristics of central Kazakhstan iron and
manganese ores. Obog. rud. 8 no.2:7-10 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LIPOV, Pavel Petrovich; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; KEL'NIK, V.P., redaktor; KOVALENKO, E.I., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[Equipment of crushing and screening plants] Oboznamenie dro-
bitel'no-sortirovochnykh fabrik. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe
otd-nie, 1955. 260 p. (MIRA 9:1)
(Crushing machinery)

ZAVADOVSKIY, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Series of stages of a gas turbine system with large flow output angles. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.7:56-61 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I.Polzunova.
(Gas turbines)

MAMYKIN, P.S.; ZLATKIN, S.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V.

The preparation of Ural mountain refractory clays. Ogneupory 21
no.8:376-377 '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for
Mamykin and Zlatkin). 2. Institut Uralmekhanobr (for Zhukovskiy).
(Ural Mountain region--Clays)

BABAK, V.K.; METSKHVARISHVILI, I.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V.

Full use of sulphide -magnetite ores from the Ural Mountains. Gor.zimr.
no.3:3-7 Mr '60, (MIRA 14:5)

1. Uralmekhanobr, Sverdlovsk
(Ore dressing) (Ural Mountains--Magnetite)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu.

Zhukovskiy, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF
 PROPS FOR THE DENSIEST GLASS REFRACTORIES. Zhukovskiy, G. Yu.
 (1) In sieving it is not necessary to have a great number
 of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm.,
 (2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm.
 For those glass refractories which under the action of
 high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten
 glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable
 fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm.,
 and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with curves
 Fuller for rounded grains, Lacey for angular grains,
 Riecke and Gies for slightly rounded grains, and Blake
 and Gies for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to
 the denser masses. A table is given for calculating the
 quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the out-
 face of fired mass and in such a way to establish the proper
 ratio of flog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are
 cited.

ACCESSION NR: AP4007441

S/0036/64/000/001/0053/0056

AUTHOR: Zhukovskiy, G. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of radial flow in turbine stages

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 1, 1964, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: turbine flow, turbine, turbine stage, turbine flow loss, radial flow, cylindrical flow, conical flow

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation has been made of the flow characteristics in turbine stages with D_{av}/ℓ from 3.8 to 5, ℓ/b from 1.3 to 2.0, and cone angles in the flow circulating side from zero up to 23° , at subcritical flow velocities. To check the experimental results, the data were compared with two groups of calculations using the axisymmetric vortex motion equations along a streamline and a simpler equation, assuming cylindrical flow in the cylindrical section and conical in the conical section. The results show that the flow can be considered conical in the conical flow section and cylindrical in the cylindrical geometry (zero cone angle) and that the difference between the more complicated, but exact approach (vortex flow along a streamline) and the simpler method are negligibly small.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4007441

Orig. art. has: 9 equations, 5 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut (Central Foiler and Turbine Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Consideration of radial overflow in a turbine stage. Teploenergetika
9 no.8:47-51 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Gas turbines)

ZHUKOVSKII, G. YU.,
I. F. KARPOV, Russ. 50,987, April 30, 1937.

Zhukovskii, G. Ya. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF
GROG FOR THE DENSEST GLASS REFRACTORIES. *Steklo i
keramika*. **Stalinsk**, 1952. (1953) 9:138-140. 2
p. In sieving it is not necessary to have a great number
of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm.,
(2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm.
For those glass refractories which undergo the action of
high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten
glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable
fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm.,
and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves:
Fuller for rounded grains, Litkov for acute angled grains,
Rieke and Giesli for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke
and Giesli for grains 0.2 mm. Three curves correspond to
the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the
quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the sur-
face of grog grains and in such a way to establish the proper
ratio of grog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are
cited.

Zhukovskii, G. Yu. / GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF
CLAYS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF REFRACTORY MATERIALS
TYPE. *IZV. VUZ. Khim. Tekhnol.*, 1958, 10-11, 153-157. The
control in sieving it is not necessary to have a great number
of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.075 mm.,
(2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm.
For those glass refractories which undergo the action of
high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten
glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable
fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm.,
and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves:
Fuller for rounded grains, Liou for acanth-shaped grains,
Rieke and Girth for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke
and Girth for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to
the demerit masses. A table is given for calculating the
quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the sur-
face of grain to this end in such a way to establish the proper
ratio of grain to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are
cited.

Zapovnik, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC CONCENTRATION OF
CLAY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GLASS. *Steklo i keramika*
1973, No. 1, p. 10-11. 1973. 2 p. 11 refs. 11 refs.
control in giving it is not necessary to have a great number
of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm,
(2) average from 0.25 to 0.5 mm, and (3) coarse > 0.5 mm.
For those glass refractories which undergo the action of
high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten
glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable
fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm, (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm,
and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with the type
filler for rounded grains, diagram for acutangular grains,
Ricker and Gieseler for slightly rounded grains, and Ricker
and Gieseler for grains 0.5 mm. These curves give the
the density of the mass. A table is given for determining the
quantity of plastic bond clay necessary to cover the sur-
face of granular material in such a way that the temper-
ature ratio of grain to clay is 1:1 and the density of the mass is 1.0.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu.

extra

Zhukovskiy, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF
GLASS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS REFRACTOR
BRICKS. *Ukrain. Khim. Pr.*, 1932, (1937), 1, 10. 10 p. 10
copies. In this work it is not necessary to have a great number
of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm.,
(2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm.
For those glass refractories which undergo the action of
high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten
glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable
fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm.,
and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves:
Fuller for rounded grains, Lizov for acute-angled grains,
Rieke and Giesh for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke
and Giesh for grains 0.5 mm. These curves correspond to
the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the
quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the sur-
face of green grains and in such a way to establish the proper
ratio of green to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are
cited.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu. (1904-1974) was a Soviet
military leader and statesman. He was a member of the
Politburo of the CPSU and served as the first
minister of defense from 1959 to 1964. He was
also a member of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet and the Presidium of the USSR Academy of
Sciences.

Zhukovskii, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF PROG FOR THE BINDER GLASS-REFRACTORIES. *Refractories*, 1982, (10-11), 133-134. For control in sieving it is not necessary to have a great number of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm., (2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm. For those glass refractories which undergo the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm., and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves: Fuller for rounded grains, Litkov for angular grains, Rieke and Giehl for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke and Giehl for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the surface of prog grains and in such a way to establish the proper ratio of prog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are cited.

Zhukovskii, G. Yu. REFRACTORIES FOR THE GLASS
INDUSTRY. State Scientific Institute of Glass and Stone
Publishing House of the Ministry of Chemical Industry,
Moscow, 1960. 112 p. Price 6 R. 50 kopecks. Reviewed in *Sov. Glass
Technol.*, 23, 81 (1960). This book represents a sym-
posium which consists of fourteen modern papers in which
the properties, preparation, and testing of refractories for
glassmaking are described.

A.E.S.

Glass

Formation of bubbles in Fourcault canals. G. YU. ZHUKOVSKIY AND V. V. POLYAK. *Stekla i pos. Prom.*, 1965, No. 2, 12-16; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1966, No. 7, 80; *Chem. Abstr.*, 34, 8633 (1942).—In 223 samples of glass taken from nine machines, SO_2 , CO_2 , O_2 , CO and N were determined. Air bubbles predominated in the samples investigated. The source of these bubbles was the refractory material of the Fourcault canal and boat. Denser refractories do not cause the formation of bubbles. Bubbles containing SO_2 and CO_2 were formed as the result of secondary decomposition of the residual carbonates and sulfates from the second heating of the glass batch. The number of bubbles in the glass mass can be decreased by changing the brating regime and the construction of the Fourcault canal so that no second heating of the glass batch is necessary. See *Chem. Abstr.*, 19 [3] 63 (1940).

A. C. S

General

Methods of Investigation of Ceramic Materials. Edited
by G. Yu. ZUKOVSKI, K. I. KULINA, AND N. K. ANTON-
OVICH. Gostizdat, Moscow and Leningrad, 1939. 270 pp.
Price 8.0 R. Reviewed in *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4 181
94 (1941). M.Ho.

1ST AND 2ND PAGES										3RD AND 4TH PAGES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="position: relative;"> COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLE MOLE <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px;"> <p><i>cc</i></p> <p>17</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>obtaining crystalline glasses for the facing of the Moscow subway. G. Yu. Zhukovskii and B. V. Lyutiev. <i>Sovetsk. Akademiya</i> 1937, No. 7, 20-6.—The frit must be white, and burned at 1150° to avoid deformations in the second burning. To obtain large crystals 20-25%, (0.5-0.75 mol.) of ZnO should be used. The compn. of the glass plays no part. The SiO₂ content should be 1.0-2.0 mol.; that of B₂O₃, 0.3 mol. All components must be finely ground. Quartz grains may be 0.1-0.5 mm. in size. Moisture content is 1-5%. The frit is melted in crucibles or pots in a slightly oxidizing atm. at 1200°. The frit is ground in porcelain mills to a size of 0.1 mm. 30-5% of water and 0.1-2% of pigment are added. The glass is applied mechanically or manually and is 1.5 mm. thick. The burning is done in a horizontal position in a slightly oxidizing atm.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B. E. S.</p> </div> </div>																			
ASAC-SLS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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1ST ADD. 2ND ORDER		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
19			
<p>Manufacture of roseline glass in tank furnaces. G. Ye. Zhukovskii and V. V. Pollyak. Kholm. i Sverdlovsk. No. 12, 6-13(1937).—It was found that: (1) acid glass (up to 6%) are preferable for obtaining pure roseline glasses. (2) It is advisable to replace part of the Na_2O (from 2.0 to 2.5%) by K_2O, although not absolutely necessary. (3) A lower concn. of Se is preferable to a high one from the viewpoint of purity of the color. Twenty g. of Se is entirely sufficient for 100 kg. of glass mass. (4) An addn. of saltpeter is necessary. (5) The addn. of As has no marked results on the purity of color in the limits of the concn. of Fe oxide used in the expts. It is possible that in glasses having less Fe_2O_3, As is a sufficiently powerful agent to neutralize the effect of Fe. (6) The addn.</p>		<p>of Fe_2O_3 is very useful from the point of view of the stabilization of the color in subsequent thermal operations. (7) The glass should contain the least possible amount of Fe and any measure to lower its concn. (raw materials, refractories, etc.) is of the utmost importance. (8) The production of pure roseline glass reqs. a high temp., at least 1420°C, and a weakly oxidizing atm. (9) The effect of the type of tank furnace has not been studied; however, tanks of low depth are preferable. (10) Roseline glass is more suitable for precast ware than for blown ware. (11) Repeated heating of the glass affects its color. (12) The annealing temp. of roseline glass should be from 470° to 480°. (13) A uniform distribution of temp. in the annealing furnace and a strict conformance to the curve of annealing are necessary. The following factors should be studied further: (a) effect of furnace type and size on the coloring of roseline glass; (b) quant. study of the ratios of various degrees of oxidation of Se in dependence on melting, working and annealing; (c) conditions for obtaining roseline colors in glass with a variable iron content; (d) effect of chlorides, particularly common salt, on the stabilization of roseline color.</p>	
<p>ASA-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>TECHN. SUMMARY</p>	
<p>SEARCHED BY</p>		<p>INDEXED BY</p>	
<p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

Ca

17

Wind tunnel as apparatus for deferrizing sands and their classification for abrasive purposes. O. Ya. Zhukovskii and E. E. Zhitomirskaya. *Kovm. i Stal.* 13, 301-7, 19-22 (1937).--Deferrization of sand by means of wind sifting is based on the sepa. of smaller fractions which are usually more soiled by iron than the larger ones.
M. V. Kondolev

550-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		PROCESSING AND PRINTING INDEX	
<p>19</p> <p>1000000 and seeds in glass melted in tank furnaces. G. Yu. Zhukovskii and V. V. Polyak. <i>Steklo i Piro.</i> T4, No. 7, 11-14 (1968). - The formation of bubbles and seeds in glass melted by the Pourcault method in Russia is discussed. M. V. Conokole</p>		<p>19</p>	
<p>ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>GROUPS</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>GROUPS</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																													
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS													3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																																																																
<p>CA</p> <p>Factors influencing the formation of bubbles and sands in aluminomagnesia glass melted in a sulfate soda batch. G. Yu. Zhukovskii, V. V. Polyak and M. P. Orlova. <i>Sibiriyskaya Promysl.</i> 14, No. 6, 20-30(1939); cf. C. A. 33, 1894. The results of expts. show that (1) The addn. of sulfate to the batch of an aluminomagnesia glass (corresponding to 0.5% Na₂O in the glass) improves purification. (2) The addn. of sulfate and coal at first affects purification but later improves it. (3) The increase of the concn. of SO₂ in the furnace atm. hampers purification. (4) Severe cooling lowers the no. of bubbles. (5) Repeated heating of sulfate glass after cooling produces "secondary" bubbles whose quantity is proportional to the sulfate content in the glass batch. (6) The increase of the concn. of SO₂ in the furnace atm. increases the amt. of the sulfate dissolved in the glass.</p> <p>M. V. Kondole</p>																																																																													
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1ST AND 2ND DIGITS										3RD AND 4TH DIGITS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>19</p> <p>Briquetting glass batch. G. Yu. Zhukovskii and A. S. Pryamshnikov. <i>Nauch.-Tekhn. Tsv. Zh.</i> No. 1, <i>Shtetshkova</i> 42-64(1934).--Briquetting of batch does not accelerate the rate of melting and does not prevent the ...pn. of the batch into component parts. The best conditions for obtaining stable briquets of a lime-soda glass batch are: (a) a pressure of 750 kg./sq. cm. with 4% moisture and (b) the introduction of potash and slaked lime simultaneously with the soda. Crystn. processes occur which affect the stability of briquets during storing.</p> <p>M. V. Kravchuk</p>																			
<p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND DIGITS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH DIGITS</p>									

CA 19

The formation of bubbles in the Fourcraut samals. G. Yu. Zhukhryskii and V. V. Pulyak. *Nabed'nyye Pisma* 1940, No. 9, 12-10; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 7, 80; cf. *C. A.* 34, 1140. — In 222 samples of glass taken from 9 machines SO₂, CO₂, O₂, CO and N were detd. Air bubbles predominated in the samples investigated. The source of these bubbles was the refractory material of the Fourcraut canal and heat. Denser refractories do not cause the formation of bubbles. Bubbles containing H₂ and CO₂ were formed as the result of secondary decomposition of the residual carbonates and sulfates from the 2nd heating of the glass batch. The no. of bubbles in the glass mass can be decreased by changing the heating regime and the construction of the Fourcraut canal so that no 2nd heating of the glass batch is necessary. W. R. Henn

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS													3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS												
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<div style="text-align: center;">OPEN</div> <div style="text-align: center;">COMMON ELEMENTS</div>		<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">14</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;">19</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Conditions producing the separation of the glass batch into component parts. O. Ya. Zhukovskii and B. Z. Zhitomirskaya. <i>Nauch.-Tekhn. Iss. Stakla</i> No. 1, <i>Shtokhnika</i> 22-41(1934).—Factors influencing the sepn. of the glass batch into component parts of glass melted in Fourcault machines, such as granulometric compn. of the batch, its moisture and vertical fall of the batch, were studied. It was found that: (1) the ratio between the grain sizes of sep. components is the chief factor affecting the sepn.; (2) the approximation of these values sharply decreases the danger of sepn.; (3) glass batches with coarse grains sep. more easily than those with finer grains; (4) moisture has little effect on the sepn. into component parts; (5) a perpendicular drop of the glass batch promotes the sepn. into component parts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. V. Kondoldy</p> </div> </div>																							
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="text-align: center;">COMMON ELEMENTS</div> <div style="text-align: center;">MATERIALS INDEX</div> </div> <div> <div style="text-align: center;">COMMON ELEMENTS</div> <div style="text-align: center;">MATERIALS INDEX</div> </div> </div>																							
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R

Zhukovskii, G. Ya. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF GROG FOR THE DENSEST GLASS-REFRACTORIES MANUFACTURE. *Ukrain. Silikaty*, 1932 [6-7] 133-35.—For control in sieving it is not necessary to have a great number of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm., (2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm. For those glass refractories which undergo the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm., and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves: Fuller for rounded grains, Litzov for acute-angled grains, Rieke and Gieth for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke and Gieth for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the surface of grog grains and in such a way to establish the proper ratio of grog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are cited.

1ST AND 2ND LETTER		3RD LETTER		4TH AND 5TH (CODE)		6TH LETTER	
AUTHOR INDEX		TITLE INDEX		SUBJECT INDEX		CROSS INDEX	
<p>Zhekovskii, G. Ya. REFRACTORIES FOR THE GLASS INDUSTRY. State Scientific Institute of Glass and State Publishing House of Light Industry, U.S.S.R., 1938. 190 pp. Price 5 R. 80 kopecks. Reviewed in <i>J. Soc. Glass Technol.</i> 22, 61 (1939).—This book represents a symposium which consists of fourteen modern papers, in which the properties, preparation, and testing of refractories for glassmaking are described.</p>							

ZHUKOVSKIY, I.K.

Left strangulated inguinoscrotal hernia with gangrenous appendicitis.
Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.12:61 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Rudenskoy gorposelkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.I.Sidorik).
(HERNIA) (APPENDICITIS)

ZHUKOVSKII, IA. M. (ed.)

RT-1316 [A Uniform Tempo in Railroad Freight-Handling and Line Operations (based on the practice of the Moscow-Donbas Railroad)] Moscow, 1950.
(Original Russian source unavailable for review. Translation does not include illustrations)

ZHUKOVSKIY, I.M. vrach (Belgorod)

Lung cancer and smoking. Med.sestra 17 no.11:23-26 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

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(TOBACCO--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

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Eliminate causes for electric hazards in drill wells. Bezop.
truda v prom. 4 no.12:16 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sredne-Volzhskoye geologoupravleniye.
(Electricity in mining—Safety measures)

ZHUKOVSKIY, K., inzh.

Power driven drop riser for transporting bricks. Stroi. mat. 4
no.1:28-29 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Bricks--Transportation)

~~ZHUKOVSKIY, K.~~
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A unified heat flow. Stroi.mat., izdel. i konstr. 1 no.7:20 J1'55
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1. Direktor Mogilevskogo kirpichnogo zavoda no.8(for Myasnikov)
2. Glavnyy inzhener Mogilevskogo kirpichnogo zavoda no.8 (for Zhukovskiy)

(Brickmaking)

1. ZHUKOVSKIY, K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agricultural Machinery
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ZHUKOVSKIY, K. A.

Useful rocks and minerals in the region of the Tshernigov Polesie.
Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrain's'koi akademii nauk, 1935. 112 p. (Ukrain's'ka
akademii nauk. Trudy Instytutu geolohii, vyp. 4.)

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Pyrophyllite schists of the Ukr. SSR. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akademii nauk URSR,
1937. 106 p. (50-45468)

TN948.8525

ZHUKOVSKIY, K.A., agronom-ekonomist (Krasnodar)

Using irrigated lands in row crop cultivation. Gidr. 1 mel. 14 no.7;
22-28 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

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Utilization of waste waters as an important source in irrigation farming. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.7:29-34. JI. 163.
(MIRA 16:8)

RUSYAYEV, I.F., inzhener; KRECHKO, P.Ya.; ZHUKOVSKIY, K.A., agronom.

Experience in growing rice with periodical irrigation without
flooding. Gidr.1 mel. 6 no.4:9-14 Ap '54. (MIRA 7:5)
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Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Krasnodar Territory—Reclamation of land—Economic aspects)

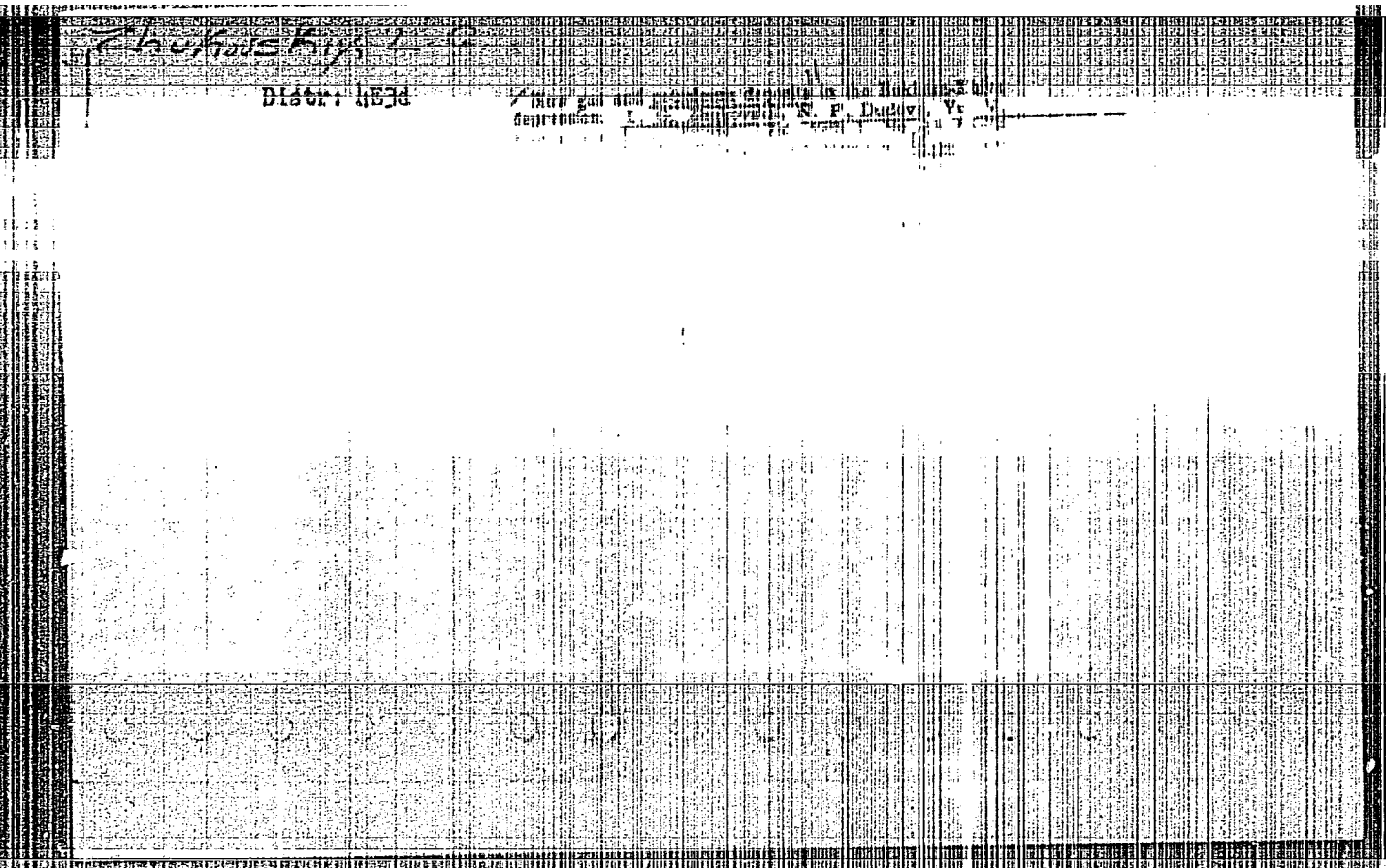
ZHUKOVSKIY, K.N., inzhener; NOVICHKOV, M.D., inzhener; RYTSKIY, S.D., inzhener.

Inclined or vertical paning of skylights. Stroil.prom. 35 no.2:41
F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Giprocavtoprom.
(Skylights)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.A.; POPOV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, Ye.A.; POPOV, V.I.;
PETROV, N.P.

Importance of facial-paragenetic dissection of series in facial-
paleogeographic, determinative, and detailed prospecting in Central
Asia. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:13-16 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Prospecting)



ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; KUDRYASHOV, Ye.V.

Gazli, a new large oil-and-gas field in the Uzbek S.S.R. Sov.
geol. 1 no.11:154-155 N '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Trest Uzbekneftegasorazvedka Glavgeologii Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan--Oil fields)

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2678

Dikenshteyn, G. Kh., L. G. Zhukovskiy, M.I. Zaydel'son, V.D. Il'in,
Yu. V. Kayesh, and I.V. Petrov

Gazlinskoye gazoneftyanoye mestorozhdeniye (Gazli Oil and Gas
Fields) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 44 p. 800 copies printed.

Exec. Ed.: A. I. Zaretskaya; Tech. Ed: I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel of the
petroleum and chemical industries.

COVERAGE: This booklet describes the geologic structure (strati-
graphy and tectonics) of the Gazli gas and oil fields and in-
cludes the results of exploratory test drilling. Characteristics
of productive horizons and certain specifications of oil-and gas-
bearing possibilities of the Mesozoic deposits, as well as pre-
liminary estimates of gas reserves, are given. The materials
presented are based on the most recent data obtained in 1957-1958.
No references are given.

Card 1/2

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHTYUN, G.Kh.; ZUBOV, I.P.;
YEROFEEV, N.S.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; MAKIMOV, S.P.

Role of the natural gas reserves of the Central Asian republics
in solving the problems of increasing the over-all gas
production of the U.S.S.R. Geol.nefti i gara 6 no. 11:1-8
N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

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gazov, Turkmenneft', Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Glavnoye upravleniye
gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR, Glavnoye upravleniye geologii
i okhrany nedr pri Sovete minisyrov UzSSR, i Ministerstvo
geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

GABRIELYANTS, G. A.; DENISEVICH, V. V.; DIKENSHTeyN, G. Kh.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L. G.;
ZUBOV, I. P.; IMASHEV, N. U.; MASHRYKOV, K. K.; SEMENOVICH, V. V.

"Oil- and gas deposits in mesozoic rocks of the Epi-Hercynian Platform
in Middle Asia."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec
1964.

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKHEYEV, P.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.;
ZUBOV, I.P.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; TAL'-VIEKIY, B.B.

Trends in geologic prospecting for oil and gas in the Uzbek S.S.R.
Trudy VNIGNI no.35:7-26 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ABRIKOSOV, I.A., BEGISHEV, F.A., DEMISEVICH, V.V., ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.,
KALININ, N.A., MIRCHIK, M.F., MUSTAFINOV, A.N., MALIVKIN, V.D.
OGANESOV, O.W., ROVKIN, I.I., TROFIMUK, A.A.,

"New oil and gas regions in the USSR"

Abstract. In the introductory part of the report the progress in geological oil and gas exploration work in the USSR, objectives of oil and gas industry in the current Seven-Year Plan and in connection with the perspective plan up to 1980 inclusive have been briefly described.

Further, characteristics of new oil and gas regions and new fields have been cited. New oil and gas regions of the Permian Pre-Ural, Bashkir ASSR, Tatar ASSR, Azerbaijan SSR, western part of Kazakh SSR, Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR, Siberia and the Far East, have been reviewed. Tectonic position of each of these regions as well as their stratigraphic characteristics and specific features of oil and gas bearing capacity have been considered. A brief description of some newly discovered oil and gas fields from the point of view of their position in the general tectonic plan have been given; a brief lithologic characteristic of rocks-collectors and conditions of occurrence of oil and gas (types of traps) has been brought in.

The report points out the importance of each new oil and gas area and separate fields in the light of perspectives of further geological exploration work and increase in oil and gas production.

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt,
West Germany, 19-26 June 1963

ALIYEV, I.M.; ARZHEVSKIY, G.A.; BORISOV, A.A.; GABRIELYANTS, G.A.;
DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHEYN, G.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; KRAYCHENKO,
N.Ye.; REZVOY, D.P.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.;
SHEBUYEVA, I.N.; IONEL', A.G., ved.red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Tectonics, and oil and gas potentials of the western regions
of Central Asia] Tektonika i neftegazonost' zapadnykh raionov
Srednei Azii. Pod red. G.Kh.Dikenshteina. Moskva, Gostop-
tekhizdat, 1963. 309 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
vedochnyy neftyandy institut.

(Soviet Central Asia--Petroleum geology)

(Soviet Central Asia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M., red.; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; RYZHKOV, O.A., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G., red.; KANASH, O.A., red.; NURATDINOVA, M., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Problems of geology, and oil and gas potentials of western Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.] Voprosy geologii i nef-tegazonosnosti Zapadnogo Uzbekistana i Karakalpakii; trudy vyezdnoi sessii otdeleniia geologicheskikh nauk AN UzSSR v g. Bukhara. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 167 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Akramkhodzhaev). (Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; DIKENSHTYN, G.Kh.; YENIKYEV, P.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY,
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Problem of prospecting for oil in western Uzbekistan. Geol.
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